

## LSI-R Training

- LSI-R – Level of Service Inventory-Revised

# Welcome!

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*Pam Linneweber*

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## Introduction to LSI-R Objectives

- Understand the basic principles and theories underlying the LSI-R.
- Identify three principles of effective interventions for correctional practice.
- Identify the 4 biggest risk factors for future criminal activity.
- Have basic understanding of LSI-R scores and how to respond to those scores.

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## Which car to buy!



- What information would need to accurately predict which car I am going to be purchasing?
- Ask whatever questions you would like.

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## Social Learning Theory

- An individual will behave according to the costs and rewards associated with the particular behavior they choose to engage in.



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## To Decrease Chances of Crime

	<u>Rewards</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Criminal	(-)	(+)
Anti-criminal	(+)	(-)

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## Types of Rewards & Costs

Additive: Additive outcomes or events involve something being added to the environment



Subtractive: Subtractive outcomes involve something being withdrawn from the environment

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### PIC-R

- **Personal** – self-talk, imaginings and visualizations
- **Interpersonal** – modeling and reactions of others
- **Community Reinforcement/Non-mediated** – automatic outcomes

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### Density of Rewards & Costs

- The number, strength, and variety of consequences as well as the immediacy, regularity, and frequency with which rewards or costs are delivered.

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### Types of Rewards & Costs

	Rewards		Costs	
	Additive	Subtractive	Additive	Subtractive
Personal				
Inter-personal				
Non-mediated				

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## Types of Rewards & Costs

	Rewards		Costs	
	Additive	Subtractive	Additive	Subtractive
<b>Personal</b>	"feeling powerful"			
<b>Inter-personal</b>				
<b>Non-mediated</b>				

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## A person who engages in the use and dealing of drugs

Not having to work	Health problems
Going to Treatment	Paranoia, hangover
Independence	High/Rush from dealing
Guilt	Relieves cravings
Loss of freedom	Drug buddies
Family withdraws	Loss of self-respect
Income	Personal drug supply
Others admire you	Loss of good health
Dealing with PO	Fine/Probation/Jail

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## Importance of Assessment

- Helps us to take a look at what is really going on, so that we don't "over or under treat" the clients we are working with.




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Shall we operate?



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**Six Uses of the LSI-R:**

1. Get to know the client through a systematic review of all their major risk factors
2. Obtain client actuarial measures for triaging population under supervision
3. Empirically determine client's risk classification level
4. Provide normative feedback re. risk and need factors to the client for building motivation & understanding
5. Establish client's profile on criminogenic needs for targeting supervision goals and case/change planning
6. Empirically establish the direction and magnitude of change over in time in each case via reassessment.

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LSI-R based on three sources:

- Client Interview
- Case file Information
- Collateral Contact Verification

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- 54 Risk/Need items
- Each items scored in 0-1 format
- Distributed across 10 domains
- Some items are static - most are dynamic



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[illegible]

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# Examples of LSI-R reports

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# Highlights of the Advantages of the LSI-R

- Relatively simple to use
- LSI-R appears to “work” - Evidence Based
- Comprehensive
- Empirically rational
- Staff professionalism



DISADVANTAGES	ADVANTAGES

- 
- | DISADVANTAGES | ADVANTAGES |
|---------------|------------|
|               |            |

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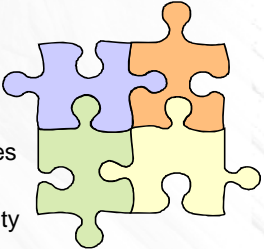
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## The Big Four

- Anti-social behavior
- Anti-social attitudes
- Anti-social associates
- Anti-social personality pattern

A graphic of four interlocking puzzle pieces arranged in a 2x2 square. The top-left piece is orange, the top-right is blue, the bottom-left is green, and the bottom-right is yellow. Each piece has a black outline.

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## Central Eight

- The Big Four + The Moderate Four
- Family Marital
- School/Work
- Leisure/Recreation
- Substance Abuse

### The "Big Eight" Risk Factors

- 1) Antisocial attitudes
- 2) Antisocial associates
- 3) History of antisocial behaviour
- 4) Antisocial personality pattern
- 5) Problematic circumstances of home (family/marital)
- 6) Problematic circumstances at school or work
- 7) Problematic leisure circumstances
- 8) Substance abuse

Andrews, D & Bonta, J (2003). The Psychology of Criminal Conduct (3rd edition), Cincinnati, Anderson Publishing Co.

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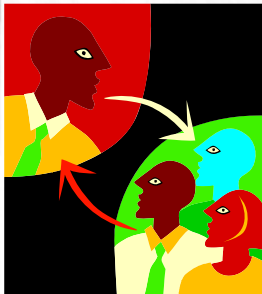
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## Effective Correctional Intervention



- **Risk** — Higher levels of service for higher risk cases
- **Need** — Address criminogenic needs to reduce risk
- **Responsivity** — Match offender style w/ mode of intervention
- Professional Override

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## Questions?



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Thank you

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